

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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TWO GERMAN BRUTES CONVICTED.

German soldiers who were prisoners of war in German detention camps unquestionably caused the deaths of many Belgian, British and French soldiers and those of a smaller number of Americans as well. Principles of humanity and the articles of war were ruthlessly violated by the Germans in carrying into effect the Prussian theory of positive warfare, which required the employment of every device by which war could be made more horrible to the enemy. It was not by any chance that German soldiers were appointed guards over prisoners who worked as hard as they were ordered to do. These were not "kind" German soldiers, in German, simply because military policy was framed to create the utmost of terror to the enemy.

This was the basis for the allied demand that those responsible for atrocities perpetrated on prisoners be punished. The demand was to bring to justice the organizers of the atrocious plans. The order lines who did the dirty work were in fact but instruments of the high command. It was hoped that the military authorities who decreed the brutality could be reached and punished as an example to others who might in future take the Prussian system as a model. This was the object of the policy of imposing exemplary penalties on the vanquished nation.

There is little satisfaction, then, in the conviction of Sergeant Heide, who has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for his ill-treatment of British soldiers in a Westphalian camp, and the six-month sentence imposed yesterday on Sergeant Neumann, who was accused of ill-treating British prisoners. The sentences are pitifully inadequate. Yet as a beginning of the business of trying German brutes it is not bad. We had expected less. And the next man on the list is a captain. Possibly the high court at Leipzig eventually will reach some offender of real rank whose conviction would constitute a condemnation of the military establishment.

This is hardly to be expected, but if the Germans desire to merit the confidence of their late enemies they will comply as fully as they can with the just demands made upon them for punishment. It is in paying for the war and for the atrocities they committed in prosecuting the assault upon civilization that the Germans will come to a realization of the enormity of their crimes.

MEXICAN RELATIONS LOOK BETTER.

A cardinal principle of American policy is, and always must be, a genuine understanding with our neighbors. Canada to the north, long has been a friend by virtue of mutual good will and common inspiration. To the south, the changing fortunes of unhappy Mexico, and the constant menace to American life and property resulting from revolution and rebellion, have made neighborliness more difficult, though it never has been absent from the earnest desires of the American people.

President Harding and Secretary Hughes seem to have discovered a formula by which a new attempt at accord between Mexico and the United States may be made. President Obregon, standing on his election to office by the Mexican people, has wished for recognition of his government, but has been unwilling to court it at what he considered the sacrifice of the dignity of his position.

The barrier to official relations between the two countries came to a focus in the Wilson-Culley plan, which required a formal exchange by protocol, in which President Obregon should state his proposed policy toward American interests in Mexico. President Obregon insisted that "we do not need treaties to force us to meet our moral duties." And there the matter rested in an impasse.

The Harding administration, evidently sincerely anxious for a good workable understanding, opens a new road by suggesting that the statement of policy be reduced to an exchange of notes which, while no less specific, save loss of conditions and scruples than a protocol. In other words, President Harding suggests that this country will be content with a profession of good faith

in writing instead of a solemn treaty in which American interests are guaranteed. It is a question of form and not of principle. But it is a diplomatic sacrifice of words which promises to solve the situation, and still supply the United States with all the profession of duty it reasonably can desire.

A STUPENDOUS DREAM.

As a rule man has taken the river as they have been found. He has reclaimed them as the work of nature, and while in some instances their courses may have been slightly altered, it has remained for some imaginative Nebraska to propose to build a river, if that is the term to use in speaking of such an enterprise. At best credit is due the advocates of the idea for their originality even if the project should prove nothing more than an "irresistible dream."

The plan is to take the flood waters of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers in North Dakota, and channel them westward through South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas to a point on the Arkansas near Garden City, Kansas, a distance of about 500 miles. That surely is a project that involves the greatest engineering feat of all time. It may be ridiculous, but who dares suggest anything as absurd in view of the "impossible" things that have been accomplished? Seven thousand Nebraskans have enough faith in its practicability to have backed it with money to make surveys and acquire a considerable part of the right-of-way. It is not the design to turn the present Missouri into a desert and deprive Omaha, Kansas City and other points of their river. The flood waters would be impounded, the waters that cause so much trouble on the lower Missouri every spring.

Why do these people want a river to flow through a land much of which now produces not much but sugarbeets? They see in it the possibility of irrigating 15,000,000 acres of land that is now valueless. They see in the vision of the mind's eye a land populous and busy with industry where now the coyote's wailing howl is about all that disturbs the stillness. It may be but a stupendous dream, but the mind has conceived it is at least capable of dreaming on a mammoth scale. It is a gigantic scheme to correct the errors of nature and may present insuperable obstacles, yet we build the Panama canal.

PERU REVIES ANCIENT ORDER UNDER DECREE

(By Associated Press)

LIMA, Peru, June 2.—The historic Order of the Sun, created as an "eternal institution" by General Jose de San Martin during the aristocratic regime of early Peruvian independence, has been revived under a supreme decree. General Simon Bolivar, one of the liberators of Peru, abolished the order in 1825 on the ground that it did not conform with the basis of the political constitution of the republic.

Membership in the order, says the decree just issued, may be granted to Peruvians, military and civilians, who have "rendered themselves worthy of distinction and to foreigners who have made patent their interest in Peru." The president of the republic will be the grand master.

PRIZE OFFERED FOR A CONSTITUTION ESSAY

(By Associated Press)

LONDON, June 1.—American Ambassador Harvey is offering a prize of 25 pounds for an essay on the constitution of the United States. The competition is open to undergraduates of the University of London of not more than 19 years' standing.

Desiring not to give their adversaries, ministers in their general assembly refrained from mentioning names of pupils who are to fight for the heavyweight championship of the world in Jersey City on July 2. Wonder who they can be?

MRS. MALCOLM KING



Mrs. Malcolm King, wife of Commander King, the new assistant naval attaché of the British embassy.

HUNGARY TRIES TO APE ENGLISH WAY AND CUSTOM

(By Associated Press)

BUDAPEST, June 2.—Sympathy for England has always been very strong in Hungary, but the last two years it has been approaching Anglophobia. Attempts have been made lately to transplant to Hungary the conventionalities of British society.

A "League for the Propagation of British Etiquette" has been formed, which is trying to reform some modes of Hungarian intercourse.

The league first concentrated its efforts to abolish the customary shaking of hands and long conversation, inevitably following the casual meeting of two persons and to replace it by a simple "How do you do?" With this object the members of the league are strolling the whole day along the streets, yearning for opportunities to instruct the public in the new way of greeting and parting.

When any unsuspecting friend, with the smiling anticipation of a conversation on his face, hears the angustian, stretching out both his hands warmly, the member of the league stiffly bows his head, cries "How do you do?" and hurries away before the thunderstruck individual has time to recover.

"We have done our best for the introduction of this good old English manner of greeting, but with little result," stated Baron John Bornszlusz, president of the league. "I just met a friend and when passing him, I said the new 'How do you do?' 'Would you believe that that man stopped me, clung to my coat sleeve and with wet eyes expressed his gratitude for my interest in his personal welfare and entered into a detailed description of his ill health.' At that moment, another member of our league approached, and unsuspecting of any harm, said his cheerful 'How do you do?' I escaped, leaving the Hungarian clinging to my colleague's sleeve, reciting the same tale from beginning to end."

"No," concluded the baron, "my hopes are not very bright that the short manner of greeting will prove a success in my country."

CHINESE WOMAN GETS A GOVERNMENT JOB

(By Associated Press)

CANTON, June 2.—Perhaps as an outcome of a movement started early this year by Chinese women's organizations in Canton to open avenues of employment hitherto closed to women, the National Assembly of the southern government has given a job to a girl. This is a clerkship, and the first in Canton, if not in all China, to be given to a woman. Miss So Kan, the appointee, has been assigned to a post in connection with publication of parliamentary records.

In response to action taken by Chinese women's clubs, the Canton-Kowloon railway has sanctioned a plan to employ girls, while the Canton Telephone company also is planning to include women in its working staff.

OBSERVATIONS

It is still hard to convince the public that the price tags are altogether honest.

Choosing is the prediction that good times are coming, but for those who work diligently they are already here.

French moderation makes opportunity for Germany to prove herself less stupid than she has appeared in the past.

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